Bombay Gazette Extraordinary.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH JUNE, 1840.

THE GAZETTE EXTRA.

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THE Barque *Circassia*, G. Sproul, Master from Aden 6th June arrived last night; she brings the Mails with London News up to the 4th and Paris to the 6th of May the following is a list of the *Passengers*—Mrs. Bowman, Malcolm, Barrow, Cole, Cohan and Blumer, 5 European Troops, 2 Women and 3 Children, 61 Native Troops, 7 Women and 7 Children.

She left the H. C. Steamers *Zenobia* and *Berenice* and the Block Ship *Chorger* in harbour at Aden.

ONE of the most melancholy and heart rending Shipwrecks occurred yesterday which has ever fallen under our notice. The *Lord William Bentinck* Captain Ord with 150 troops and Passengers on board had been beating off the mouth of the harbour for the last two or three days but was prevented entering by the violence of the weather. Yesterday afternoon she was seen standing across the opening of Back Bay in gallant style and every hope was entertained if she could stand on five minutes longer, of her weathering the S. W. Prong off the Light House. Unhappily an immense sea forged over and pooped her, and she struck heavily on the rocks at 10 minutes past 4 P. M. Previously Captain Hayman had fired 2 Guns from the Light house to warn her of her danger, and before a third could be discharged she was on the rocks. Heavy Squalls of wind and rain soon drove her masts over her side, and a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the occurrence she was a complete unmanageable wreck. The Crew and Passengers were seen to crowd forward to the Forecastle. Three Ladies were on board Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Eckford and Miss Robertson, also a maid servant and some Soldiers wives and children. Captain C. Benbow was in Command of the Troops and Dr. Fraser Mr. Manson (a cadet) and several other Passengers, whose names we are not able yet to learn, were on board. She kept firing Guns and showing the signal [illegible] little aid could be [illegible] The surf was too violent for a [illegible] and the most dismal apprehensions were entertained. She first hoisted out her Gig which rode gallantly [illegible] was then got along side and [illegible] were seen to enter her. One [illegible] observed before he descended the side, to elevate his hands to heaven as if in Prayer, he then went into her, but in a moment she shared the fate of the other Boats. Having nothing to hoist her out by, the long Boat appeared to be pushed over the side by main force. She also sunk never to rise. The Cries of the unfortunates were distinctly audible in the lulls of the Wind and filled every spectator on shore with horror and distress. No hand could be held out to save. After much delay Boats were brought from the Dock Yard by Coolies, and we observed the very great exertions made by the Captains belonging to this Port in endeavouring to bring them up and launch them. The Boats were brought down (of course after great delay from the distance from the Fort) every means were tried to float them and steer them to the wreck. Captains Saunders and Hayman of the I. N. were especially conspicuous in their exertions, leaving no means untried, while Captains McGregor, Baxter and many others attempted in vain to steer to the ill-fated Craft. She tried to fix a rope from a gun after Captain Manby's Principle, but failed. In the mean time the Superintendant of the Indian Navy had ordered the *Victoria* Steamer to proceed as near as she could to the spot, but it was evening before she got her Steam sufficiently up to move, and even then, she could not approach the wreck with the smallest chance of success. Thousands of anxious spectators were assembled at the Light House during the evening, and perhaps a more painful and intense interest was never excited in the Society of Bombay. Night dark and lowering fell, and we believe many a heart felt prayer was offered up to the throne of Grace for those who were so near on the brink of eternity. The Moon rose about 9 and hopes were entertained that she might hold together until morning but the gale still continued violent. By twelve o'clock at night a raft with ten Men had by great exertion reached the Shore. But at ½ past 3 the Vessel finally went to pieces. Another raft had been prepared on which the Ladies, 7 Children, and the Passengers were placed. Hopes, however faint, were breathed that she might bring her precious cargo safe to land, but alas a lofty Wave struck her, and when she rose from the shock, neither the Ladies, children, or 16 of their comrades could be descried by the survivors. Those who remained, reached land naked, cold, and shivering. Captain Benbow, Dr. Fraser and Mr. Manson were among the survivors, also 2 of the officers of the Vessel. The Captain and his son are reported drowned, but as yet no accurate information on those points can be collected. Another raft with 17 men on it was carried in o back bay, and getting entangled among the rocks remained until morning, and 15 of them (2 having died in the night) were saved by the exertions of Captain Saunders. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy and Master Attendant as well as the other Naval functionaries were on the spot. But as if misfortunes were never to come single, the Castlereagh Captain Tonks from Karrack with 150 Troops on board about 12 at night having as it is said seen the lights in the Wreck and mistaking her for a Vessel at anchor, bore up, and also went on shore within a few yards distance of the other wreck. This morning before day light, as active measures as could be taken, (considering the paucity of boats and men) were set afoot to bring off the Crew and Passengers, and the same parties still exerted themselves, and by 10 A. M. about 150 Seapoys of the 24th N. I. were got on shore—4 were unfortunately drowned in the surf getting out of the Boats, and Capt. Saunders lost one European Seaman belonging to the Clive who tried to swim from a part of the wreck of the Lord William Bentinck, but was lost in the attempt. The Castlereagh had commenced cutting away her Masts, and this afternoon it is hoped every soul now on board will be safely landed. The officers in her are Captain Earle 24th Regiment, Ensign Grant 1st Eur. Regt. Lieutenant Walker Engineers and Dr. Davis. The Castlereagh (as was reported by a Seacunnie who came on shore) had lost her rudder and was full of water, but as yet did not bump much, but we fear she will be a total Wreck. At the time we left the spot, exertions were still being made to reach her. We believe (though of course can only guess from a rough calculation) that from 50 to 70 persons have been saved from the Lord William Bentinck out of between 2 and 300 souls. We have every confidence under Providence) that those still on board the *Castlereagh* will all be saved. We have thus drawn up a hasty narrative of what has occurred, and if it should be erroneous or defective we will correct it in our next issue.

All is yet agitation and horror at such appalling events succeeding each other with such rapidity. We must now ask how it is that these frequent wrecks have occurred in the same spot, and no provision made to prevent a recurrence of them. The zeal and ability with which the officer in charge of the Light House discharges his duties are too well known to the public to require comment. But why has he not some Life Boats and fast rowing Boats with efficient crews placed under his charge? Why is not the whole Pilot Establishment placed under his controul with a sufficient salary for his trouble? Why has he not a Howitzer to throw a rope on Captain Manby's principle, and finally why is not a small light house built as far out on the Prongs as is consistent with stability, and another on Henery and Kenery—Yesterday Boats were hours reaching their destination, which had they been on the spot, might have saved numbers of the poor creatures who have now fallen victims to the violence of the waves. Two Steamers, it is true, were hovering near the scene of wreck, but they could afford no relief. Strong Life Boats with resolute hearts might have achieved much, and when it is seen what was done with inefficient means, we can appreciate what an organized system could have effected. We trust the authorities will consider the subject matter of these remarks worthy of consideration—As a proof of the want of a light house on Henery or Kenery, Captain Evans, of the Shaw Allum, was yesterday obliged to put back by stress of weather, and in the haze of the squalls and dusk of evening got into 5 Fathoms water close to those Islands before he saw his mistake and hauled his wind for the true course. Here the Captain's knowledge of the Port saved him. He having caught a glimpse of a point of land, which carried conviction to his mind, but had he been new to the place, the Shaw Allum might have had her name placed on the list of Shipping Casualties which occurred yesterday.

As the mail has come in, we are obliged to waive the further discussion of this subject for the admission of our European news, but shall return to it anon, and trust our friends connected with the shipping interest will favor us with such suggestions on this subject as may be turned to practical profit.

LONDON,—4TH MAY, 1840.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

My last gave you an account of the singular and unexpected manner in which the great debate on the Corn-Law terminated. Such a result was calculated rather to augment than diminish the interest felt in the question, and it accordingly produced a strong sensation throughout the country. Fresh public meetings have been held, and many additions have been made to the already great number of petitions. Mr. Villiers is to bring on the subject again on the 14th of the present month, but the precise form of the motion is not yet fixed. In the meantime the delay serves to keep the public attention alive to the question, and, thus, the abrupt termination of the debate has done no good to the Landlords. Nobody expects that the motion can be carried, and if a division had fairly taken place there would then have been an end of the matter; whereas its discussion is to be renewed by prolonged debates at a later period of the Session, and under circumstances which will give additional excitement to the proceedings. However, the prospect of the next harvest is highly favourable, and we may, perhaps, therefore have cheap bread in spite of the Corn-Law. The weather is at present uncommonly fine. Such a Spring has not been known in England for many years.

The state of our relations with China is naturally regarded here with deep interest by the public; but almost every expression of opinion on the subject is, in general, strongly colored by the feelings and prejudices of the parties who gave it utterance. The subject being too complex for the mass of Newspaper readers, affords fine scope for vague declamations on the immorality of encouraging the use of Opium and protecting smugglers. In India you will doubtless have looked forward with some anxiety to the debate on the motion of Sir James Graham. It came on, according to notice, on the 6th, and was, as expected, a factious but artful attack on the policy observed by this country towards China. The real state of the question was almost entirely lost sight of by the speakers on the opposition side, their only object being to outvote Ministers, no matter what the pretext. You will recollect that, for a considerable time before the motion was brought forward, Sir James Graham had occupied himself in asking questions relative to China. He seemed to have been long in doubt what his motion should be, and the perplexity of mind which preceded his decision seems to have pervaded the whole of his speech. Its insidious spirit was, however, promptly exposed, and every thing like argument which it contained quickly demolished by Mr. Macaulay, who was the next Speaker. Still, the vague charge that Ministers had omitted to do something, nobody ventured to say what, which might have averted the existing differences with China, was repeated over and over—*ad nauseam* by the Tory Orators. Nothing, of course, is easier or more common than that retrospective foresight, as it was happily termed by Mr. Charles Buller, which enables a man to discern an event after it has happened, but when, or where, did ever Sir James Graham, or any of his supporters, on this occasion evince, by acts or speeches in office or in parliament, a foresight of the evils which have occurred. Lord Palmerstone, whose peculiar business it was to reply to the accusations brought against Government, was extremely successful on this occasion. His speech was clear and convincing. After a debate of three days duration, Sir James Graham's motion was negatived by a majority of 9,—the numbers being for the motion 262, against it 271.—Through some accidental circumstances, the majority on the division was less than had been expected; the discussion was of a nature calculated to strengthen the Ministry. Mr. George Palmerstone is, however, determined to try another division, and he purposes to frame his motion in terms likely to catch some votes of *Saints*, or would-be Saints. The spirit of his proposition is to call on the House to declare, that protection for the smuggling of Opium is not a justifiable cause of War? His motion is fixed for the 12th inst.

It was stated by Lord John Russell, on one of the nights of the debate on Sir James Graham's motion, that the order of Council necessary to the establishment of Admiralty Courts in India, which will become requisite in case of hostilities with China, has been agreed upon. Also that Government have determined not to issue any letters of marque, or commissions to privateers.

The Privilege Bill, having passed the House of Lords, was again brought under the consideration of the Commons on the 13th ult. The amendments made by their Lordships were considered by Lord John Russell, and most of those who took part in the Privilege discussions, to be quite immaterial, and they were agreed to. The Solicitor General, who opposed the bill on its first introduction, still persisted in his objections to the measure.

The question of the Clergy Reserves in Canada has been much discussed in the House of Lords.

On the 14th ult. the House of Lords, and on the 15th the House of Commons, adjourned for the Easter Holidays—the former to Wednesday, and the latter to Thursday last. Nothing of consequence [illegible] since been done in either House. In [illegible] some rigmarole observations and questions [illegible] Marquess of Westmeath, Lord Melbourne said [illegible] was well aware of the agitation in Ireland, [illegible] whether he disapproved of it, he had only to [illegible] that he had always disapproved of such agitation. With regard to the question about avowing a consideration between the Government and the honorable and learned Gentlemen who headed the agitation, he must merely say that he could not avow what had never existed. With respect to the advice given to Her Majesty on the subject, the noble Marquess ought to know that he was asking a question which he could not expect to be answered. A number of petitions have been presented by Lord FitzWilliam, and others, against the Corn Laws. Some on the other side were also presented.

On the meeting of the House of Commons, the Cambridge Election Committe was brought up. In a conversation about issuing a new Writ, Lord John Russel hoped it would be now understood that, as in the case of Ludlow, no member would move a new Writ without giving previous notice of his intention to do so.

Mr. Gladstone asked for information respecting the circumstance of some Seamen who had been fired at Canton, and condemned to Imprisonment in this country for having been implicated in the death of a Chinese, being set at liberty on their arrival in the Thames. Mr. Fox Maule said the case had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, and they were of opinion that those Seamen could not be legally detained prisoners in this country.

On Friday Viscount Palmerstone, in reply to Lord Mahon, said that he had received a despatch, dated April 17th, stating that reprisals on the Neapolitan Shipping had commenced, and that the Hydra, Steamer, was in the Bay of Naples.

There has been at different times a good deal of conversation on the question of the Boundary between the state of Maine and Canada. On Friday Lord John Russel stated that there was no probability of any collision taking place between the adverse parties.

The new law for the constitution and management of Election Committees works well. The bill was brought in by Sir R. Peel; but received several amendments from Sir R Peel. The investigation of disputed claims to seats is now conducted, to all appearance, impartially, and certainly independent of displays of party spirit. The election for Ludlow has been declared void on account of treating by both parties, and no new writ has been moved. Mr. Manners Sutton has been unseated for Cambridge on account of bribery and treating, and the issuing of a new Writ is suspended.

Ireland is in a state of the greatest agitation in consequence of the result of the last debate on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill. Meetings exceedingly numerous, and attended by persons of rank and respectability, have been held in almost every part of the country, and strong resolutions have been voted against the bill. O'Connel, who is in full activity, has given the noble author of the Bill the nickname of Scorpion Stanley. There was a great meeting on Tuesday last of the leading men of the province of Ulster to petition against the Bill. It is said that 600 noblemen and landed proprietors were present.

A meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 24th for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against "the Opium War with China," as it is called by some. The meeting consisted chiefly of those religious and benevolent persons whose sympathies are excited by the accounts which have been given of the injury suffered by the Chinese from the use of Opium, and the speakers proceeded on the false notion that the object of the expedition against China was to restore the Opium Trade. A few resolutions was adopted deprecating the War as unjust towards the Chinese, and blaming the East India Company and the British subjects resident in China—they being the growers of and traffickers in Opium—as the authors of all the mischief. Earl Stanhope was in the Chair.

On the 8th ultimo, a ballot was taken at the India House for the election of six Directors in the room of Messrs. J. Cotton, J. Forbes, J. Loch, C. Mills, H. Shank, and H. St. George Tucker, who go out by rotation. The following are the gentlemen elected;

Mr. P. Vans Agnew C. B., Sir L. Lushington, Messrs. G. Lyall, J. P. Muspratt, M. T. Smith and W. Wigram. On the 9th Mr. W. Butterworth Bayley and Mr. George Lyall were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

The cause of the dispute between England and Naples is the violation by the Neapolitan Government of the treaty of 1816, which stipulates for the security of the property of British subjects. Upon the faith of that treaty many British Merchants had become Shareholders or Proprietors of the Sulphur Mines in Sicily. But, in the year 1838, the price of sulphur having fallen, a French Company proposed to pay to the Neapolitan Government a certain Revenue for the exclusive privilege of buying and selling the sulphur produced in the Mines. The grant was made, and as all sales were required to be made to the French Company the effect has been great injury and loss to the British property before embarked in the Mines. This subject first came under the notice of Parliament on the 15th, when Lord John Russel stated that Government consi[illegible] that the sulphur monopoly was at variance with the stipulations of the above named treaty, and that instructions had been sent out to our Ambassador at Naples to demand satisfaction on the subject. Some ships of war have been sent from Malta to the Bay of Naples, and a considerable number of Neapolitan merchantmen have captured. The Island of Sicily, too, is ready for Insurrection; but the affair will soon be settled, as the King of Naples has after much vascillation submitted to the mediation of Louis Philipe.

M. Thiers seems to have obtained such an ascendancy in the French Chamber of Deputies as will not only strengthen his administration, but infuse a more liberal spirit into the French Government.

Espartero continues to operate successfully towards the pacification of Arragon. He also holds the Moderado Ministers in check without directly opposing and overturning them. The death of Cabrera is again reported. It is also said that the Queen Regent is seriously indisposed.

ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

The Seringapatam, from Bombay.
The Childe Harold, from Ditto.
The Allan Kerr, from Ditto.
The Ann, from Ditto.
The Bombay, from Do.
The Herculean, from Do.
The Princess Charlotte, from Ditto.
The Malabar, from Do.
The Sir C. Campbell, from Ditto.
The He[illegible] Ditto.
The Indian, from Bengal
The Plantagenet from Ditto.
The Mid-Lothian, from Ditto.
The Isabella Cooper, from Bengal.
The Royal Saxon, from Ditto.
The Highlander, from Do.
The Patriot Queen, from Ditto.
The Annabella, from Do.
The Rosalind, from Do.
The John Fleming, from Ditto.
The Severn, from Ditto.
The Royal Sa[illegible]
The [illegible] Hooker, from Ditto.
The London, from Do.
The Wellington, from Madras.
The Ann, from Ditto.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompained by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, arrived at Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, from Windsor Castle.

Saturday was the birth-day of the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness, we regret to state, being indisposed, the congratulatory visits from the members of the royal family were deferred.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. In the royal suite were the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Pitt, Lord Byron, Baron de Gruben, Sir Robert O'way, Hon. Col-Cavendish, Col. Bouverie, and Mr. Francis Seymour.

On Sunday afternoon her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. [illegible] lessons and prayers were read by the Rev.

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ley Dakins. The chant was Attwood's The "Magnificat," and "Nunc dimittis," Barrow's in F. The anthem (quartet and chorus), "Bow thine ear to me," (Dowland); the quartet was sung by Messrs. Wyble, Hobbs, J. B. Sale, and one of the boys of the Chapel. Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Gloucester, heard a rehearsal of the Concert of Ancient Music at the Hanover-square Rooms, and afterwards rode in the park in a pony phaeton; but the royal pair were not, as was expected, at the Prince's Theatre, having been prevented by the death of the Countess of Burlington, sister to the Duchess of Sutherland.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert rode in a pony phaeton, and in the evening honoured with their presence the Italian Opera.

On Wednesday the Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Place, including the Queen Dowager, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, and the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Prince Ernest, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Howe and Uxbridge, Lords Byron, Burgherst, and Robert Grosvenor, Barons de Gruden, Lowenfels, and Knesebeck, the Countess of Charlemont, Ladies F. Clinton, A. M. Dawson, and A. Somerset, Hon. Misses Pitt and Rice, Baroness Lehzen, Hon. C. A. Murray, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Col. Cavendish, Col. Bouverie, and Mr. F. Seymour. The whole party afterwards honoured with their presence the Concert of Ancient Music.

The Cabinet Ministers dined with the Earl of Clarendon.

On Thursday the Queen, and the Princes Albert and Earnest, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Ingestrie House, Belgrave square. The Queen gave audiences to Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Normanby, and afterwards drove in a pony phaeton in the Parks. The Queen Dowager and the Duchess Ida visited the Princess Augusta, who in her turn visited the Duchess of Gloucester. The Queen Dowager afterwards rode on horse back with her suite.

— Her Majesty will hold a leve at St James's on Wedesday next.

— The appointment of First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen has become vacant by the death of the Countess of Burlington.

— The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland purpose giving a splendid *fête* at Stafford House in the ensuing month, when her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert will honour their Graces with their company.

— The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Devonshire House on Tuesday, from Paris. His Grace left shortly afterwards for West-hill, on a visit of condolence to the Earl of Burlington. The Duke intends entertaining the Queen and Prince Albert, at Devenshire House. We udderstand some alterations will shortly be made at the above mansion for the *fête*.

— Prince Castelcicala, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Naples to the British Court, arrived on Saturday last from Paris.

The Marquis of Wellesley is confined to his home His mind is still active. He still makes Latin and English verses—at the age of eighty—but the physical powers are gradually sinking.

—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is not expected in England next month, although it has been publicly announced that his Excellency was to leave Dublin on the 13th.—*Western Times.*

—The Hon. Lieut-Colonel Abercromby is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Clockmannanshire, in the room of the Earl of Mansfield, deceased.—*Gazette.*

—Mr. E. S. Cayley, M. P. for the North Riding, is still extremely ill, and has been ordered by his medical attendant to Paris in the summer months.

—Lord Lyndhurst, though still weak, is much stronger since his short sojourn at Brighton.

—Mr. Crawford, M P., continues at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, in a state of ill health.

—Colonel Davis, M. P., is lying in a very dangerous state of illness at Brighton.

—The Hon. Robert Scarlett has been sworn into the office of one of the Masters of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of thelate Mr. Spranger.

—Mr Leigh Hunt has been for some time past occupied in writing a comedy for Covent Garden Theatre, which he has nearly completed. It is expected to be produced by the middle of next month. —*Examiner May* 3.

The Queen Dowager, the Duchess Ida, and the Princes of Saxe Weimar, were at the Academy yestetday, before the Queen and Prince Albert.

A ball and supper, upon a most sumptuous and magnificent scale, will be given at the barracks' at Spital, on Tuesday evening, by the officers of the 2d regement of Life Guards, now stationed at Windsor. Prince Albert has accepted the invitation of the officers, and notified his intention to honour this splendid fete with his presence; it is considered not at all improbable that the Queen will accompany her illustrious consort.

Prince Lieven and Prince Soltikoff took their departures last night for St. Petersburg direct.

M. Guizot's grand entertainment in honour of the natal day of his Majesty the King of the French, took place last evening at Manchester House, and went off with great *èclat.*

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Wellington completed his 71st year. During the afternoon the nobility left cards of congratulation at Apsley-house.

It is said that nearly as many pictures have been rejected for want of room, and not in most cases for want of merit, as have been received and adopted at the Royal Academy. ["This is only another proof of the absurd meanness of the National Gallery."] The circumstance will cause considerable disappointment to many artists.

Yesterday Dr. Lushington, M. P., presided at the annual meeting of the Council and Professors of University College, for the distribution of prizes to students in the faculty of medicine.

In the Court of Review at Westminster, yesterday, a petition was peesented by Mr. Fisher to annual the first issued against the bankrupt, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre. It was in the list of the day for argument, but at the request of Mr. Swanston, who appeared for the petitioner, and in consequence of the absence of Mr. Bethell, who is retained for the assigness, it was adjourned till Monday next.

The Irish barrister whose name has repeatedly appeared in the journals as the would-be suitor to the wealthy Miss Burdett Coutts, has been again paying that young lady during her recent residence at Norwood.

I understand that Mr. David Leahy, of the Irish bar, is a candidate for the office held by the late Mr. Drummond.—*Atlas, May* 2.

Court [illegible]—At a court on Tuesday, the [illegible]ter sermons were voted to the Bishop [illegible] Dr. Hook, and Mr. Davis. Common [illegible]ibus regulations, and the practice of seat[illegible]bales in statin-hones, were the subjects before [illegible]ourt.

Court of Common Council.—At a Court held on Monday, Mr. Alderman Brown called attention to the conduct of the Sheriffs. There might be present gentlemen who entertained the opinion that the House of Commons had justly exercised its privileges. There were others probably who looked upon the proceedingsof that branch of the legislature as liable to objection; but no doubt at all could exist as to the conduct of the Sheriffs, who were the innocent sufferers in that great cause.—M. Wise seconded, and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Galloway opposed the motion. The former gentleman said, he understood that magnanimity meant something voluntary, and he believed that the Sheriffs had shown just as much magnanimity as prisoners exercised upon being committed by the Lord Mayor to Newgate. (A laugh.) They moved the previous question.—Mr. R. Taylor said that the Sheriffs had submitted to incarceration to maintain a great constitutional principle, and this was one of the main tests of magnanimity, aud had always been so considered.—Mr. Pritchard moved a sort of mezzotermine, a vote of respect to the Sheriffs, saving the rights of the Commons. The original motion was carried by 56 to 30.—Mr. Alderman Brown moved that a piece of plate, of the value of 150*l.*, with an inscription thereon, stating the cause of the presentation, be presented to each of the Sheriffs. Agreed to. At a court held on Thursday, Sir Peter Laurie moved that a petition for support from the Aldersgate Dispensary be agreed to, and a liberal subscription granted. He also moved that a memorial be erected on the site of the Boars' Head inEastcheap; the report of the committee on corporation reform, and a bill appended to it, were after a long disucssion read, and ordered to be printed.

London Hospital. The anniversary dinner of this institution was held at theLondonTavern onThursday. The Duke ofCambridge presided, and the subscriptions reached the extraordinary amount of 10,000*l.*

Townshend Club.—The anniversary meeting of this institution, founded to preserne the independence of Tamworth, was celebrated on Wednesday. Mr. Bracebridge, in proposing her Majesty's ministers, would conclude by an adaptation of a fine line of an old English poet to the subject of the toast which he had the honour to propose to them. He would say, from the bottom of his heart, "*Ministers*, with all your faults, I love you still."

Teaching the Blind.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting in support of the London Society for teaching the blind to read, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded chiefly with ladies. The Bishop of London took the chair and explained that the children were taught to read the Bible by having it printed in raised letters sensible to the touch instead of by the eye. Seventy-one blind children had received this instruction, and thirty-one were now receiving it. The income of the society last year was 661*l.*, of which 140*l.* remained. Two Chinese children read English in this way and that

Metropolitan Bridges.—Tolls.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting, held at the London Tavern, in Bishopgatestreet, to consider the best means of throwing open the metropolitan bridges on which at present tolls were levied. Resolutions were agreed to, and a foundation laid for the removal of this great evil. It was stated that the Duke of Wellington, just before he quitted office, had turned his attention to the subject and had he remained in power would have effected the repnal of the penny tolls at Vauxhall, Waterloo, and Southwark. Mr. Wire suggested that the corporation should buy up the Southwark property.

Lord Charles Spencer Churchill.—The demise of this nobleman took place on Wednesday last, after a short illness. He was born Dec. 3d, 1794. 81 and in August, 27, married Catherine, daughter of John Bennett, Esq., M.P., who dies a few weeks since, by whom he leaves a family of five children. He was second son of the late, and brother of the present Duke of Marlborough.

Count von Alten.—On the 25th ult. an express brought to Hanover news of the death of the Minister of War, General Count von Alten. He had obtained leave of absence for a year to recover his health in the mild climate of Southern Italy; but he did not live to return home. The body is to be brought to Hanover. Count von Alten must have been in his 70th year. Since, the duties of the office have been performed by Count von Kielmansegge.—*Atlas, May* 3.

We have received the usual dispatches from the continent up to Thursday night.

Paris was occupied with the fate of the 1st of May, the debates in the French Chamber being uninteresting. We have satisfaction in learning that the negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England, lately resumed, have suffered no delay, and given rise to little difference, so that there is every hope of their passing the French Chamber this session. We wish we could say as much for the scheme of quick communication between France and England by means of the Rouen railroad. The English have proffered the capital, which if the French do not accept, the loss and the fault be theirs.

Private letters from Spain state that Espartero, informing government of the taking of Biceita, promises on the 27th (the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen Regent) a fresh victory—viz, the capture of Morella or Contavieja. The writers of rhe letters before us deemed it probable that the prophecy would be fulfilled, and that Arragon would be very soon pacified In the meanwhile the British force remains at St. Sebastain and Passages.

The Pasha of Egypt considers the warlike preparations of England against China as a pretext to make an attack upon him, therefore he has just ordered a concentration ef 15,000 men near Suez.

Notwithstanding that, as Lord Palmerston allowed last night, reprisals against Naples had commenced, and some ten Neapolitan vessels had already been captured by the "Hydra" war steamer, yet has the offered mediation of France bee accepied, and hostilities were to be suspended The "Ocean" (which was to convey the French Ambassador to Naples), in the roads of Toulon waiting his arrival.

Orders sent out to the Mediterranean by Lord Palmerston for the suspension of hostile proceedingsagainst Naples in consequence of the French mediation, include a direction that whatever vessels may have been seized previous to their arrivals, shall, for the present, be retained in British possession.

The Shah of Persia has certainly an army of 30,000 men about him, and is marching south, his usual restlessness and imprudent boasts filling his camp and court with rumours, which escape now and then to excite and amuses European, but little alarm is entertained of his progress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS FROM FALMOUTH.

(From the Second Edition of the *Morning Herald.*)

We have just received the following communication from our Correspondent at Falmouth:—

WEST INDIES.

Falmouth, April 30.

Arrived H. M.'s packet Express, Lieut. Herrick, from the West Indies, left Barbadoes on the 2nd of March, Tobago 4th, Antigua 11th, St. Thomas's 17th, and Cape Hayti on the 25th with mails, and on freight 16,000*l.* The accounts by this arrival are rather unfavourable from the Windward Islands generally as regards the corps, which are stated as likely to be very unproductive from a long drought having prevailed. Tranlquility was very apparent throughout the islands, and affairs at Jamaica were proceeding very satisfactorily.

Her Majesty's packet Delight, Lieut. Lory, arrived also this morning from Mexico, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th ult. Tampico on the 10th, and the Havannah on the 27th, with the usual mails, and on freight 220,000 dollars. The more recently dated advices from other sources on the affairs of the republic of Mexico render any communication hence by the above arrival as superfluous.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, April 23.—The United Kingdom steamer having dropped in here for coals an hour ago, on her way from Malta to England, and starting again at three o'clock I am obliged, from the shortness of the notice, to be very brief. The non-arrival of the Tagus from England last week, left us without a vessel to take the mail on Monday.

A change of ministry, a partial one at least, is looked forward to here as a very probable event. The Chartist members of the cabinet went to get rid of their Ordeiro colleagues and to render the ministry homogeneous—that is, of course, purely Charterist. Nothing positive however can as yet be said on the subject. The second elections for the senators and deputies yet required are to commence on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder and bullets was seized on the Oporto road, last week from parties who were conveying it concealed under bundles of straw. This shows that a violent outbreak is meditated somewhere but as the conductors of the smuggled ammunition made their escape its whereabout is unknown.

The English brig Joseph Tysom, which was stranded on the 3rd inst. on the cost of Algarve, has been got off without any serious injury, for which great credit is due to the British Vice-Consul at Villa Real de St. Antonio, as well as to the authorities at that port.

The Spanish General Cordeva, who at one time was Commander-in-Chief of the army opposed to Don Carlos, in the Basque provinces, is now at the point of death in this city, having been taken violently ill just as he was about to embark on board the last packet for England.

PARIS.

The papers of Thursday, which, with our usual correspondence, reached us last night by the ordinary express, contain little new matter of interest.

The newspaper organs of the ministers and those which are still the partisans of their predecessors continued their hostilities with undiminished rancour. No reconciliation of the parties appeared therefore probable. The *Journal des debats*, in particular, distingushes itself for the violence of its articles on all the measures of ministers, although still manifestly in favour at the Chateau.

The debate on the salt question terminated on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies by the adoption of the bill in the form proposed by Government by a majority of 205 against 56. The discussion of the Haytian indemnity followed, and was resumed on Thursday.

The French and British Governments have at length, it would appear, agreed on measures for putting an end to the disputes that had so long continued between the French and British fishermen on the respective coasts of France and England. The terms of the agreement were not yet, however, published.

There are accounts from Naples of the 22nd in Toulon papers. They state (as already known) that the Vautour steamer received in Toulon on the 25th, having left Naples on the 22nd with the answer to the despatchs she carried thither. The officers and crews were it would appear, well received in Naples. An English brig and an English packet were in the bay. They had captured and sent to Malta seven Neapolitan and Sicilian vessels, five of which had been freighted by French merchants. War was not apprehended at Naples, notwithstanding these captures by the British cruisers. The offered mediation of France was (as we announced on Wednesday last) accepted, and hostilities were to be suspended. The Ocean (which was to convey the French Ambassador to Naples) was in the roads of Toulon waiting his arrival.

The following declaration (says the *Semaphore de Marseilles*) was made at Marseilles by the Tuscan steamer Maria Antoinetta, which arrived in harbour on the 25th:—"On the 21st, some hours after her departure from Naples, the English war steamer Hydra, coming alongside, the commander demanded the name of the vessel and to what nation she belonged, though her colours were flying. After compliance she was allowed to continue her voyage."

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* contains a statement that Mehemet Ali being persuaded that the preparations of Great Britain against China were in reality destined to coerce him, had ordered that 15,000 men be concentrated at Suez.

MADRID.

The Madrid papers and correspondence of the 23d ult have reached us by express.

Our private letters state that Espartero, in informing government of the taking of Biceita, promises on the 27th (the anniversary of the brithday of the Queen Regent) a fresh victory—viz., the capture of Morella or Cantavieja. The writers of the letters before us deemed it probable that this prophecy would be fulfilled, and that Arragon would be very soon pacified.

Count Clonard arrived on the 22d at Madrid, and immediately took possession of the portfolio of the Ministry of War. General Don Santiago Mendez Vigo had been appointed Captain-General of Granada.

In the Senate the debate on the law of the Ayuntamientoes was still going no the 23d.—*Sunday Times, May* 3.

Scottish Newspapers.—The number of newspapers in Scotland to which stamps were issued, in the year ending 15th September 1836, was, 54, the number of stamps issued 2,654,438. the amount of stamp-duty received, £35,392. In the year ending 15th September 1837, the number of newspapers was 65, the number of stamps, 4,123,330, the amount of duty, £17,180. In the year ending 5th January 1839, the number of newspapers was 64; the number of stamps, 4,228,370; the amount of duty £17,386, 1s. 4d. In the *half-year*, ending 30th June 1839, the number of newspapers was 63, the number of stamps, 1,908,730, the amount of duty £7,876, 5s 5d.—*Oliver & Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac for* 1840.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

War-Office, May 1.

1st Dragoon Guards—General the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G. C. B., from the 6th Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General Sir H. Fane, deceased, April 30.

6th Dragoons—Lieut.-General Sir J. Straton, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir W. Lumley, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards, April 30.

4th Light Dragoons—Surgeon J. Chambers, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Mouat, who exchanges, May 1.

8th Light Dragoons—Major-General P. Philpot, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir J. Straton, appointed to the 6th Dragoons, April 30.

11th Light Dragoons—Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G., and G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Philpot, appointed to the 8th Light Dragoons, April 30.

15th Light Dragoons—Surgeon J. Mouat, M.D., from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Chambers, who exchanges, May 1.

1st Foot—J. Reeve, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Alix, promoted, May 1.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieut. G., V. Mundy to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Lord M. W. Graham; Ensign P. G. H. Somerset, from the 33d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, purchase, vice Mundy, May 1.

9th Foot—Lieut. D. M. Bethune to be Adjutant, vice Brownrigg, who resigns the Adjutancy only, Dec. 2.

46th ditto—C. F. Campbell, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sullivan, deceased, May 1.

59th ditto—Lieut. J. G. Jarvis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arbuthnot, who retires; Ensign R. D. De Winton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jarvis; H. D. Carden, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice De Winton, May 1.

63d ditto—Lieut. F. R. Nash, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon, who exchanges, May 1.

70th ditto—Paymaster H. B. Mackenzie, from half-pay of the 77th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Goldfrapp, deceased, May 1.

78th ditto—Lieut. P. R. Gordon, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieut., vice Nash, who exchanges, May 1.

Unattached.—Lieut. N. Wrixon, from the 21st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, May 1.

Errata in the *Gazette* of the 24th April last.

57th Foot—For Paymaster C. Barlow, from the 54th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Moon, appointed to the 2d Foot, read Paymaster C. Barlow, from the 54th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Moore, appointed to the 2d Foot.

16th ditto—The date of the commission of Ensign C. Armstrong is the 25th, and not the 24th April.

Office of Ordnance, April 29.

Royal Artillery—Colonel Sir H. D. Ross, K. C. B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General, vice Major-General Sir A. Dickson, deceased, April 23.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Frederick Thomas Michell to the Magicienne, vice Burnett, deceased.

Commander—George Mansell to the Wasp, vice Hon. D. W. A. Pelham.

Lieutenants—J. C. Prevost to the Victor; Charles Postle to the Vanguard; Robert Amyett Newman to the San Josef, for Plymouth Ordinary; John Nicholas to be chief officer of Coast Guard.

Master—Richard Thompson, acting, to the Vanguard.

Mates—Henry Ley to the Vanguard; P. W. May to the Excellent.

Masters' Assistants—Richard Read to the Victory; G. H. Froster to the Jupiter.

Midshipmen—T. G. Carmichael to the Magicionne; Thomas Fortescue to the Vanguard....*Atlas May* 2.

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